

UNION LABOR'S GRAVE THREAT

THROUGH ITS AGENCY MURDER IS PLEDGED TO REPAY JUSTICE.

Members of Misdemeanor Persons and Organizations Seized by Threats of Assassination and Violence to Prevent Trial of the Men Charged With Killing Gov. Steunenberg—Sample Letters.

BORIS, Idaho, Jan. 4.—In a deep drawer of a desk in the office of Gov. Gooding of this State is a stack of letters about two feet high. They all refer to the case of three men confined in the county jail within gunshot of the Governor's office.

These three men are to be tried within a very short time for the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. They are, of course, Charles Moyer and William Heywood, president and secretary respectively of the Western Federation of Miners, and George Pettibone, who is alleged to have manufactured the bomb that killed the ex-Governor.

That stack of letters forms an amazing exhibit. Every one of the lot is a protest against the action the Governor of Idaho has taken or has not taken in the case of the three prisoners. They come from every State in the union and from about every labor organization, general and local, and almost every socialistic body in the land.

They are typewritten, written in ink and scrawled in pencil. Some of them are temperate, some are violent, some threaten assassination. A considerable number are from cranks and a few from lunatics, but the large majority come from labor organizations.

Soon after the arrest of the three prisoners the protests that flooded the mails were well nigh unanimous in demanding an immediate trial for the "innocent victims of capitalist criminals."

When it became evident that the only obstacles in the way of a speedy trial were being placed there by counsel for the accused labor leaders, the tone of the protests changed. Now they began with one accord to cry out against "this high handed effort to railroad our comrades to the gallows."

Almost without exception they are hysterical. Almost without exception they are the epitome of partisanship. Almost without exception they exhibit either profound ignorance of the facts in the case or determination not to know them.

The most casual inquiry develops the fact that there is no ground for the charge that the capitalists who control the great mines of Idaho are behind the work done to apprehend and punish the assassins. Gov. Steunenberg, whoever they may be, by the labor organizations of the country have done all that in them lies to create the impression that this simple murder trial is a struggle of class against class.

"No corporation or individual," said Gov. Gooding to the writer of this article, "has contributed a dollar to the expenses of the Steunenberg case. Nor will they be allowed to do so. It is the State's business to punish criminals and the State must pay the bill. It was even thought wise to decline to use a small contribution from a personal friend of the murdered ex-Governor."

"This case has cost a lot of money and is going to cost a lot more before we get through with it. Thus far the State has raised the necessary funds by issuing deficiency warrants on the Idaho State Bankers have advanced cash."

It is probable that the prosecution of the case will cost well over \$100,000 before it comes to an end.

Much capital has been made by the labor contingent of a speech in which Gov. Gooding referred to the Steunenberg case. Gov. Gooding gave it as his opinion that the accused men were guilty. Gov. Gooding denies the charges against them in evidence and offers the manuscript of his address and more than fifty affidavits by persons who heard him deliver the address and who swear he made no such statements.

"We are not prejudging this case," says the Governor, "and we refuse to allow anyone else to prejudge it. We have some prisoners charged with murder and legally indicted on that charge, and we propose to try them. It's just a murder trial, plain and simple, and no representation can make it anything else."

This calm and reasonable statement contrasts strangely with the hysterical protesting letters. There you may find around all day and all night amid such cries as "crime against the people," "outrage against the Constitution," "violation of the inalienable rights of man," and so on.

Respectfully yours, Secretary of the Workingmen's Vigilance Committee.

Next observe one of the "immediate trial" protests. It came from the Central Labor Union of New York. It is signed and ordered Judge Smith not to wait for the higher court's decision on the prisoners' appeals, but to try them at once or let them go. It added to this, reasonable demand:

Resolved, That in case of failure to comply with these demands we shall hold said Judge guilty of conspiracy to murder these innocent men, and

That we extend our hearty sympathy to the Western Federation of Miners, and that we extend to our comrades our moral, financial, and, if necessary, physical support.

From Corinth, Miss., the mails brought this:

Gov. Gooding, Dear Sir:

Did you know this country was a smouldering hell and all you had to do was to blow it a little and it would be a flaming hell? Did you know you might cause thousands of innocents to be murdered and blow Gov. Gooding

How far there was talking where it would stop if started with kindling? Did you know that the State of Idaho was a powder keg?

"Somebody in Detroit took pen in hand last March and evolved this:

Gov. Gooding: DEAR SIR: May I be allowed the privilege of warning you in behalf of your soul that can save die but must live through ages of eternity, either in bliss or in torment, that you make provisions for the release of those men Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, whom you have allowed to be so unjustly taken from Colorado into your own State and imprisoned. For God is a witness should their lives be sacrificed you will be brought to account for it in the day when God shall judge the world in righteousness, for in that day the Book of Books shall be opened (Rev. xxi:12) and every one shall be judged according to the deeds done in the body. . . . Then I pray you BEWARE and go not on your sin and may God have mercy on your soul. . . . I read what God's word says in Luke xii, 2-5.

Possibly this naive contribution from a would-be hypnotist may be considered the real novelty of the whole novel collection.

SAN JACINTO, July 19, 1908.

Gov. Gooding: DEAR SIR: In a few minutes you will be fast asleep. You cannot stay awake. Your head feels heavy. You are sinking into a deep sleep. You will go to sleep and make an affidavit giving the whole truth as you know it about the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, who killed him, the motive of his being killed and the names of all who had anything to do with it, and giving in full detail the place for the execution of the innocent men, Moyer, Heywood, Pettibone and other union officials—of the names of the officials of the law who are responsible for the death of the innocent men.

Myself and others have been travelling and investigating and will be on deck at the trial of the above named innocent men.

In a few minutes you will be fast asleep. You cannot stay awake, your head feels heavy, you are sinking into a deep sleep.

One could go on for columns in this way, but it is not necessary. Whether they come from cranks or lunatics or labor organizations, whether they are temperate or pleading or violent, all of them assume that the labor leaders are innocent and that the State Government of Idaho is in a conspiracy to convict them, despite their innocence.

This impression the Western Federation of Miners has striven by every means in its power to spread abroad. It is the policy of the Federation to support it. Could it be anything but imbecile to suppose that with the best counsel that money can hire at their disposal, these men could be convicted by a jury of twelve men unless there was evidence to support the verdict?

"These men will be tried," says Gov. Gooding. "If innocent they will be vindicated. If guilty they will be hanged by the neck until dead."

Charles Moyer, the accused president of the Western Federation of Miners, is about 40 years old. He is of medium height and his features are rather pleasing. He is a natural leader and a man of ethical views. He is a natural leader and a man of ethical views.

William Heywood, the federation's secretary, is widely known among the miners of the Northwest and the Pacific Coast and has worked as a miner in Silver City, Nev., and other camps. He is a man of great executive ability. Well informed persons say that he has been the real leader of the federation, while Moyer has been the figurehead.

Pettibone, whom Orchard accused of having made the bomb that killed Steunenberg, has been a member of the federation since the time of the dynamite explosion and was accused of throwing dynamite down a penstock when several men were killed in the workhouse. He served a term in the workhouse.

When arrested he was in the furniture business in Denver.

Both Moyer and Pettibone are married, and one of the sights of Boise is visible when their wives walk with them in the jail yard, as they are allowed to do almost every pleasant day. The jail yard is not enclosed, save by an ordinary fence that any boy could leap, but there are always armed guards within easy pistol shot.

There are several threats of what the miners' union will do in case their leaders are found guilty. One of the noisiest is Thomas F. Kelley, who ran for Governor on the Socialist ticket. Kelley has been heard to say that if necessary he will be ready to lead an armed party to storm the jail and rescue the prisoners.

Orchard, who admits he planted the bomb that killed the ex-Governor, he will be placed on trial with the others. There is no promise of immunity has been made to him on account of his confession and that he will suffer the full penalty of his crime.

TO CHOOSE IHMSEN AGAIN.

State Committee of the Heart League Will Meet Here on Tuesday.

Following a meeting of the county committee of the Independence League at the Gilbey House last night a call was issued for a meeting of the State committee to be held on Tuesday night next. At that meeting the action of Timothy Driscoll and about a dozen of his followers in the meeting of the State committee on New Year's night and ousting Max F. Ihmsen from the chairmanship will be reported.

At next Tuesday's meeting Mr. Ihmsen will be reelected and if Mr. Driscoll is dissatisfied he will be told that he can carry that matter to the courts.

There were twenty-five of the thirty-five members of the county committee at the meeting last night and it was decided to accept the resignation of their allegiance to Mr. Hearst. While some were among those who met at the Driscoll meeting a month ago it was explained that they had asked to be taken back.

The Weather.

The Lake storm was passing out the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday, with rain in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and rain or snow in the West.

High and gale winds prevailed along this coast in the afternoon.

A high area from the Southwest was central in the Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, crowding close upon the storm. Clearing weather appeared over the central valleys.

There was another storm moving southeastward from centers over Montana and the Dakotas, causing heavy rain on the north Pacific coast.

It was warmer yesterday morning in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and colder in the Mississippi Valley and eastward, reaching the coast by evening. From Texas northward over the Rocky Mountains and Northwest it was warmer but colder on the north Pacific coast. It was still colder in the western States, but temperatures generally were moderate for the season.

In this city rain during most of the day; drizzling and cold in the early morning; fair and clear, with a light breeze from the west; average humidity, 80 per cent. M., 77; P., 80; A. M., 75.

Forecast for tomorrow, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

Look at the Car THEN LOOK AT ITS RECORD THE Oldsmobile

This year you do not need to try a car you can get a tried car. The new Oldsmobile is the best car of 1906 bettered for 1907. Improvements, but no experiments or novelties—Oldsmobile construction is standard. See the Palace Touring Car and Flying Roadster At the Madison Square Show, Jan. 12th to 19th. OLDSMOBILE CO., of NEW YORK Broadway and 51st Street.

BIG STORM HIT CARIBBEAN,

WHICH MAY EXPLAIN WHY THE PONCE IS FIVE DAYS OVERDUE.

The Advance Was in Ocean Harbor When a Northern Gnat and She Put to Sea for Safety—Got Her Breath Back in Venezuela—Wasn't Greatly Damaged.

With the arrival yesterday of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company's ship Advance, four days late from Colon, came news of the fate of the Ponce.

The Ponce, which is now five days overdue from Ponce, from which port she sailed for New York on the afternoon of December 25.

The Advance brought a story of a terrific storm that swept the Caribbean and compelled her to flee from the exposed harbor of Colon and to spend nearly four days trying to get back to Ponce.

"We were scheduled to sail from Colon on the day before Christmas," Capt. Hammond said yesterday, "but while we were still loading that wind sprang up and we were up against it good. I never saw the glass fall like it did that afternoon, and pretty soon it came on to blow from the northward. You see, the harbor is open to the north and that put us with the shore to leeward. The gale increased by midnight and we could see that the only thing to do was to put to sea for safety."

"We didn't relish going out in that blow, but there was no other choice. We made for the open or go ashore and so we decided to save the ship. And we had no time to lose. It was one thing to be blown about for the open, but it was quite another to keep her head where we pointed it, and before it was all over we thought a good many times whether we should not have turned back to Colon."

"Had we stayed inside half an hour longer I hardly think that we would have ever gotten out at all. There were five other steamers in the harbor at the time and they all went along with us. We managed to weather the storm, though we found ourselves in Porto Cabello, Venezuela, before we could start back to Colon."

"Had to lie in at Porto Cabello for nearly four days, all the time hoping to get a chance to go back to Colon. Did make two attempts, but the weather was so bad that we had to give up. We were blown about for the open, but it was quite another to keep her head where we pointed it, and before it was all over we thought a good many times whether we should not have turned back to Colon."

"Never saw bigger head seas than we got going out and the Advance had been a while out there. I wouldn't be here now to tell what happened. They swept the harbor clean out at times."

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GOV. HUGHES COMING TO TOWN.

Will Soon Begin His Investigation of the State Departments.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Hughes said today that he would begin his investigation into the State departments as soon as he could get to them.

"I have talked with several of the heads of departments," he said, "but as yet have not gone into the matter as I expect to. I intend to become familiar with each department, but it will have to wait until my staff will permit of more time for that purpose."

State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn has handed to the Governor his resignation, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. The Governor expects that Charles H. Keop, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, who is to be Mr. Kilburn's successor, will be able to take up the duties of the office on Monday.

The term of Col. George W. Dunn as State Railroad Commissioner expires on Monday. The Governor is expected to appoint a new Commissioner, in view of his recommendation that the commission be abolished. He declined to answer.

There was a report in circulation here today that Col. Dunn had sent his resignation to the Governor, but Gov. Hughes said he did not receive it, nor had he received the resignation of any other State officers.

The Governor will go to New York tomorrow, the purpose of the visit being, he said, to clear up some business matters that he had neglected owing to his hurry to get to Albany last week. His visit will have no political significance, he said.

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MRS. EDDY ANSWERS M'CLURE'S

HER DISPUTATION AS A CHILD GOOD; FATHER NOT IGNORANT.

Friends of Christian Science Issues a Long Denial of Many of the Statements in the Magazine's First Article—Declares she Never Debated in Memoriam.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, leader of the Christian Science, today issued over her signature a reply to the first installment of the history of her life which appeared in the January number of M'Clure's Magazine.

In a long statement she takes issue with the magazine article on several points and gives what she terms corrections of misstatements.

"It is calumny on Christian Science to say that man is aroused to thought or action only by ease, pleasure or recompense," says Mrs. Eddy. "Something higher, nobler, more imperative impels the impulse of soul."

"It becomes my duty to be just to the departed and to tread not ruthlessly on their ashes. The attack on me and my late father and his family in M'Clure's Magazine, January, 1907, compels me as a dutiful child and the leader of Christian Science to speak."

Mrs. Eddy then denies the magazine historian's characterization of her father as a man "ignorant, dominating, passionate, fearless." Her father, she says, was "a well informed, intellectual man, cultivated in mind and manners." He did not use bad language, as the magazine article alleges.

The leader of the faith even denies that her father's house in Boston, N. H., had a flat roof. Her father's house had a sloping roof.

Mrs. Eddy says that it is not true that all of her family, excepting her brother Albert, died of cancer. "I will say that cancer was never the death of my father's family reported by physician or post-mortem examination as caused by cancer."

Mrs. Eddy has this to say in defense of her youthful disposition:

M'Clure's Magazine says that "the quarrels between Mary, a child 10 years old, and her father, a gray haired man of 50, frequently set the house in an uproar," and adds that "these quarrels were diagnosed by Dr. Ladd as 'hysteria mingled with bad temper.'"

My mother often presented my disposition as exemplary for her other children to imitate, saying, "When do you ever see Mary angry?" When the first edition of M'Clure's Magazine was published Dr. Ladd said to Alexander Tilton: "Read it, for it will do you good. It does not surprise me, it so resembles the author."

I will relate the following incident, which occurred later in life, as illustrative of my disposition:

While I was living with Dr. Patterson at his country home in Rumney, N. H., a girl, Stella Child, knocked over the door and was admitted. She begged to be allowed to remain with me, and my tenderness and sympathy were such that I could not refuse her. Shortly after, however, my good housekeeper said to me:

"If this blind girl stays with you I shall have to leave; she troubles me so much."

It was not in my heart to turn the blind girl out, and so I lost my housekeeper.

The priestesses of Christian Science say that M'Clure's story of the death of her first husband and her subsequent poverty is erroneous. This is how she tells it:

My first husband, Major George W. Glover, resided in Charleston, S. C. While on a business trip to Wilmington, N. C., he was suddenly seized with yellow fever and died in about nine days. I was with him on this trip. He took with him the usual amount of money he would need on such an excursion. At his decease I was surrounded by friends, and their provisions in my behalf were most tender. The Governor of the State and his staff, with a long procession, followed the remains of my beloved one to the cemetery. The friends selected my escort, who took me to my father's home in Tilton, N. H. My salary for writing gave me ample support. I did open an infant school, but it was for the purpose of starting that educational system in New Hampshire. The rhyme attributed to me by M'Clure's Magazine is not mine, but I understand, a paraphrase of a silly song of years ago. Correctly quoted, it is as follows:

Go to Jane Glover, Tell her I love her, By the light of the moon I will go to her.

Mrs. Eddy denies that after she had returned to her father's home she was given to communing with spirits. She says on this score:

I was never "given to long and lonely wanderings, especially at night," as stated by M'Clure's Magazine. I was always a cheerful, sunny, and contented individual when I took an evening walk, but I seldom took one. I have always consistently declared that I was not a medium for spirits. I never saw or heard anything of the kind, and never "dabbled in mesmerism," as never was an amateur clairvoyant, nor did I see the supernatural world folk frequently seek my advice. I never went into a trance to describe scenes far away, as M'Clure's Magazine says.

The incidents of her second marriage and her subsequent divorce from Dr. Patterson Mrs. Eddy gives in detail. She denies that she shut out her husband from the house of desertion. The cause of it was adultery, she says.

"I was obliged to be parted from my son little boy was not welcome in my father's house," she adds.

Mrs. Eddy closes her statement with this thought:

Who or what is the M'Clure "history" so-called presenting? Is it myself, the veritable Mrs. Eddy, whom the New York World declared dying of cancer, or is it her alleged double or dummy, heretofore described? It is not I, but a man who took the testimony they have thereby given of the divine power of Christian Science, which they admit has snatched me from the cradle and the grave, and made me the loved leader of millions of the good men and women in our own and in other countries—and all this because the truth I have promulgated has separated the tares from the wheat, uniting in one body those who love truth; because truth divides between fact and science and renews the heavenly impulse; because I still hear the harvest song of the Redeemer awakening the nations, causing man to love his enemies; because, blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake."

SHOT HIS CLOSEST FRIEND.

Utica Saloon Keeper Thought a Black Hand Was Rapping on His Door.

UTICA, Jan. 4.—John F. Yakey, 24 years of age, was shot at four o'clock today by a man who was working in the signal department of the New York Central Railroad early today. The shots were fired by Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Giffune, who conduct a saloon and grocery store in the western part of the city.

Yakey was struck twice and was seriously but not fatally injured. With him at the time was Joseph Ewig, who assisted Yakey to his home, whence he was hurried to a hospital. The shooting was the result of a Black Hand scare under which Giffune and his wife have labored for some time.

When Yakey and Ewig rapped on the rear door of Giffune's saloon, the latter, who had recently received a Black Hand letter demanding \$500, threw up a window, and calling his wife, the two began blazing away at the two men, who stood below the window. The couple had been placed under arrest and Giffune had been informed that the man he shot was young Yakey, he became almost distracted with grief, as the injured man was one of his closest friends.

When Yakey and Ewig rapped on